

CIRCUIT FOR DETERMINING THE TIME DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EDGES OF A
FIRST DIGITAL SIGNAL AND OF A SECOND DIGITAL SIGNAL

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Cross-Reference to Related Application:

This is a continuation of copending International Application
PCT/DE99/02008, filed July 1, 1999, which designated the
United States.

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Background of the Invention:

Field of the Invention:

The invention relates to a circuit for determining the time
difference between edges of a first digital signal and of a
second digital signal.

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Such a circuit is described in DE-C1 195 06 543. In this
circuit a first signal is supplied to a series circuit made
from inverters. The outputs of two successive inverters in
each case are connected to inputs of AND gates. The AND gates
are activated and deactivated by means of a second signal.

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Given a positive edge of the second signal, the AND gates are
activated, after which the latter indicate, by comparing their
input signals which indicate at the time of their output,

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whether or not a positive edge of the first signal has already
passed through the inverters in the series circuit which are

connected to them. The output signals of the AND gates are stored in flip-flop circuits.

Summary of the Invention:

5 It is accordingly an object of the invention to provide a circuit of the type mentioned at the beginning for which a smaller number of circuit components is required than in the aforesaid prior art.

10 The circuit according to the invention for determining the time difference between edges of a first digital signal and of a second digital signal has a first input for supplying the first signal to a series circuit made from a plurality of basic elements. Each of the basic elements has a storage unit
15 for storing the signal level which is applied to the input of the basic element, the output of the storage element being connected to the input of the next basic element. Furthermore, the circuit has a second input for supplying the second signal which is connected to a control input of each basic element.

20 Given a first level of the second signal, the storage elements take up the signal level stored in the preceding storage element, and given a second level of the second signal the storage elements retain the signal level respectively stored in them. Furthermore the circuit has comparator units to which
25 in each case the signal levels stored by the storage units of two adjacent basic elements are supplied, in response to which

the comparator units supply appropriate result signals at their outputs. In this context, the comparator units provide in each case a different event signal when two identical signal levels are supplied than when two different signal
5 levels are supplied.

The invention therefore provides that the storage units are configured within the series circuit made from basic elements, that is to say in the signal path of the first signal. The
10 series circuit of the basic elements serves to determine the time between the occurrence of an edge of the first signal at the input of the series circuit and the occurrence of an edge of the second signal, and has the function of a delay line. The storage elements which are integrated in this series
15 circuit and which respectively bring about a delay in the signal level at their output in comparison with the signal level stored in them contribute to the propagation time delay of the edge of the first signal.

20 The storage elements therefore perform two functions: firstly they store the information which indicates how far the edge of the first signal has passed through the series circuit of the basic elements until the occurrence of the edge of the second signal, and secondly they delay the edge of the first signal
25 which propagates through the series circuit made from the basic elements. In contrast, in DE-C1 195 06 543, mentioned at

the beginning, various components are responsible for delaying the first signal in a series circuit and for storing the result determined when the edge of the second signal occurs.

In the aforesaid publication, these are inverters in the first case and flip-flops in the second case. For this reason, the circuit according to the invention requires, in comparison with the above mentioned prior art, fewer components because of the double function of its storage elements.

Other features which are considered as characteristic for the invention are set forth in the appended claims.

Although the invention is illustrated and described herein as embodied in a circuit for determining the time difference

between edges of a first digital signal and of a second digital signal, it is nevertheless not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and structural changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims.

The construction and method of operation of the invention, however, together with additional objects and advantages thereof will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Fig. 1 shows an exemplary embodiment of the invention; and

5 Fig. 2 shows the signal profiles of the first and second signals from Fig. 1.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments:

Referring now to the figures of the drawing in detail and
10 first, particularly, to Fig. 1 thereof, there is shown a series circuit made from basic elements, each of which contains a first switching unit SW1 and a storage unit M. Each storage unit M has two inverters I which are configured in antiparallel and which form a hold circuit, and a further
15 inverter I which is connected downstream of the latter. A first signal S1 is supplied to the input of the series circuit made from the basic elements. When all of the first switching units SW1 are supplied with power, an edge of the first signal S1 passes through the series circuit made from the basic
20 elements and in doing so is delayed by the inverters I of the storage units M. Each one of the first switching units SW1 has a control input which is connected to a second signal S2. The switching state of the first switching units SW1 is determined by the signal level of the second signal S2. This is explained
25 below with reference to Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 shows the signal profiles of the two signals S1, S2.

Before a first time t_1 both signals S1, S2 have a low level. In the present case, the low level of the second signal S2 causes all of the first switching units SW1 to be supplied with

power. For this reason, the low level of the first signal S1

is stored in all of the storage units M. At the first time t_1 ,

the first signal S1 has a positive edge which is transmitted

by the series circuit made from the basic elements. Here, the

first switching units SW1 are supplied with power because of

the low level of the second signal S2. At a second time t_2 , the

second signal S2 changes from the low level to a high level

which causes all of the first switching units SW1 to be

disabled simultaneously. As a result of this, at the second

time t_2 the storage units M respectively retain the signal

level stored in them. The effect of this is that those storage

units M up to which the positive edge of the first signal SW1

has propagated by the time t_2 store a different level than the

following storage units M.

In Fig. 1, the inputs of two adjacent storage units M are

respectively connected to inputs of an XOR gate. A high level

is generated at the output of the XOR gates only if the two

signal levels which are supplied to them and which are stored

in the appropriate storage units M differ from one another.

For this reason, the XOR gates can be used to determine how

far the positive edge of the first signal S1 has propagated

through the series circuit made from the basic elements before the positive edge of the second signal S2 has occurred. The output signals of the XOR gates therefore indicate the amount of delay of the edge of the second signal S2 in comparison with the edge of the first signal S1.

In order to evaluate further the output signals of the XOR gates, further components of the circuit according to the invention may be provided, as illustrated in Fig. 1. The circuit in Fig. 1 has a series circuit made from a plurality of delay elements V. Each delay element contains a series circuit made from two inverters I. The output of each delay element V is connected to an output OUT via a second switching unit SW2. The delay elements V and the second switching units SW2 form a delay unit whose input is the input of the series circuit made from the delay elements V. The input of the delay element is supplied with a reference signal REF. The second switching units SW2 each have a control input which is connected to the output of, in each case, one of the XOR gates. After the occurrence of the positive edge of the second signal S2 at the second time t_2 , just one output signal of the XOR gates has a high level. The second switching units SW2 are disabled if a low level is supplied to their control input, and they are conductive if a high level is supplied to them. For this reason, at the second time t_2 just that second switching unit SW2 whose XOR gate supplies a high level at its

output is conductive. Edges of the reference signal REF are output to the output OUT of the delay unit with a delay resulting from the delay elements V. The degree of delay here is dependent on how many of the delay elements V have been passed through. This is determined in turn by which of the second switching elements SW2 is respectively conductive. This results in the delay of the reference signal REF being set by the delay unit as a function of the output signal of the XOR gates, and thus as a function of the time difference between the edges of the two signals S1, S2.

A clock signal is particularly suitable as the reference signal REF. The first and the second switching units SW1, SW2 may be implemented, for example, by means of transistors.

These may be, in particular, transfer gates. Different storage units M from those shown in Fig. 1 may also be used. In all cases, the configuration of the series circuit made from the basic elements, which is shown in the upper part of Fig. 1, has the advantage that the storage units M contained in it not only perform their storage function but also delay the edge of the first signal S1 within the series circuit made from the basic elements. The storage units M therefore carry out a double function. It is thus possible to dispense with additional delay elements in the series circuit or with additional storage means outside the series circuit made from

the basic elements, with the result that the circuit shown requires relatively few components.

In contrast with Fig. 1, the basic elements may include not only the storage units M and the first switching units SW1, but also further delay units, for example in the form of further inverters, in order to achieve longer delay times at each basic element. The way of implementing the storage units M illustrated in Fig. 1 by means of three inverters I has the advantage of a particularly simple design with only a small number of components. At the same time, the series circuit made from the inverters I within the storage units M has the advantage, as in customary delay circuits, of simple and precise setting of the desired propagation times of the first signal S1 by means of the series circuit.